BALTIMORE, Oct. 75 .- Ottmar Mergenthaier died at his home here at 5 o'c'ock this morning. He had been suffering with consumption for several years, but did not give up his butiness completely until about Iwo weeks ago, since which time he had been confined to his room most of the time. He was attended by Dr. Samuel C. Chew. At the time of his death his family was with him, including his wife and four calldren. He sank rapidly resterday, but was conscious this morning up to the time of his death, passing away immediately after a hemorrhage. Mr. Mergenthaler had made neveral trips to the Adirondacks, to New Mexico, and to other parts of the country for the benefit of his health, but got no relief. Arrangements have not yet been made as to the funeral. Services will probably be held on Tuesday.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, erentor of the Liverype machine which bears his name, was born in Wurtiemberg Germany, May 10, 1854. He was the third born in a family of five children, and was the son of Johann Georg Mcracuthaler. His father was a tracher in the public schools of the employm and his mother was the durcher of a beacher. His moreotype for father was a teacher in the public schools of the kingdom and his mother was the daughter of a teacher. His ancestors for several generations had been teachers and it was to this profession that Ottmar was devoted by his parents. When Ottmar strained his fourteeath year it was determined that he should enter a seminary, the boy having completed the course prescribed in the primary schools, and that in this seminary he should receive his training as a teacher. Ottmar did not regard with favor the career which had been chosen for him by his parents. The bent of his mind was to mechanics. He had maintained the village clock in repair, frequently adjusting and renewing defective parts. He liked to watch machinery at work and to study problems in methanics. He swerved from the path which his parents would have had him follow, and he was apprenticed to one Hahl, a kinaman, who was a watch and clocknesser at Bietgheim, in Wurtiembers, a city with a population of four thousand. He entered upon his apprenticeship with enthusiasm in May, 1858, and while learning his trade attended night and Sunday schools. It was in these achools that he pursued the study of mechanical drawings. schools. It was in these schools that he pursued the study of mechanical drawings which later proved of incalculatie ad-vantage to him, enabling him to draft his own inventions and designs.

which later proved of incalculable and variance to him, enabling him to draft his own invertions and designs. His term of apprenticeship, which, according to the local custom was four years, expired in 1872, and to avoid compulsory enlasment in the army, and to hunt fortune in the Ness Word, he came to American He landed at Baltimore in October, 1872, and came directly to Washington. His capital was his trade, a trunk of clothing, and 180. Mr. Hahl a souncellon with the company in 1879, and to have directly to Washington. He capital was his trade, a trunk of clothing, and 180. Mr. Hahl a son of the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment at Washington for the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment with a solution of the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had a served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened an establishment with a solution of the man under whom Otimar Merganthaler had served his apprenticeship. In the 60s opened and establishment with a solution of the man under whom the catally were the contant and the matrical development of the e

ing the lithographic rotary machines, which were among the first attempts to e typesetting by hand, has wr "It was one day early to August, 1876, that a gentleman called at the Hahl shop, in Haltimore, and introduced himself as Charles Moore, of West Virginia. He was the inventor of what he called a writing machine, and wanted to make terms for remedying its defective workmanship, to which he attributed the failure of his which he attributed the failure of his machine. As the financial sponsors of his invention he named J. O. Clephane, Lewis Clephane, Maurice Pechin, and J. H. Crosman, all of Washington. Mr. Mergenthaler thoroughly examined the machine, and found that not quality of workmanship but errors of construction were the main causes why the machine did not perform as was expected. He gave the problem some serious thought, and soon saw his some serious thought, and soon saw his way clear to overcome some of its defects by resmodeling the machine, and at the by resmonting the machine, and at the same time to simplify it streatly. He so informed Mr. Hahl, who thereupon contracted with the proper parties for the reconstruction of the Moore writing machine, guaranteeing to demonstrate the presticability of the plan, by making at least sowen letters, including the widest and narrowest print, clear and sharp on a mass of taper and smarrowest print, clear and sharp on a mass of tapers and smarrowest print, clear and sharp on a page of paper, and spacing each letter correstly in proportion to its width. The general idea of Mr. Moore's machine was to produce by typowriting a print just like that produced from printers' type, the idea being to avoid the cost of typesetting, and to multiply the work so made by the lithographic process. The remodeled Moore machine was completed and permoore inaceine was completed and per-formed all that was expected of it. There-upon, a full-wired machine was constructed by Mr. Mergenthaler, he making his own drawings and doing most of he mechani-cal work himself. The machine was ful-ished in the summer of 1877, and printing on an endless giarrow strip, worked very rapidly; mixed composition could be done with great case in message of a single shift. with great case by means of a single shift-ing of the type wheel carrying Roman and Italic faces, the spacing of the letters assumed to be very accurate, and the print was sharp and clear. But when the interested parties came to the final stage of the process the lithographing—it turned out that the conditions underlying the litho-graphic process were far more exacting them it was thought they would be. The then it was incought they would be. The stone failed to take all the impressions of the original copy. It often showed blurs where nothing seemed to be wrong with the original, and the work lacked sharpness and regularity of result. There were too many processes, a failure in any one of them resulting in entire failure, or, at heast in greatly impairing the couldrest. least, in greatly impairing the quality of the work. In the printing machine there night be too much or too little ink used, the paper was not siways properly covered

would impress its characters into paper machines. His blographer says that the machine was a great success, yet severe trices type was produced by stereotyping. The impression mathine was completed in 1876, and it made a matrix which seemed to be as clear and good as the ordinary researcher matrix. Contemporareness with namely, the paper matrix itself, or arriver the mathine over the older machine was a great arrance over the older machine was a great arrance over the older machine was a great arrance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great arrance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great arrance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great arrance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great success, yet severe restance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great success, yet severe restance over the older machine. His blographer says that the machine was a great success, yet severe restance over the older machine was a great success, yet severe with the first production of the paper of the paper of the paper of the paper of the older machine was a great success, yet severe machine was a great arrance over the pendent sings or lines of type. The mold face of the type, but in this case Mr.

A GREAT INVENTOR GONE

This mold was intended to cast about forty lines at each time. But it was found at the test that, because of the many particious, the metal would chill and not fill the mold. To obvious this the mold was heated to the temperature of the molt was losted to the temperature of the molt was losted to the temperature of the molt was heated to the temperature of the molt was losted to the temperature of the molten metal, and in this way the matrix was usually destroyed. The depths of the impression varied to letters were distorted, and other obstacles were encountered at the molten was to wirk preciously of leaving the molting chould be by providing a metal matrix. The tenden was to wirk preciously the molt the only way to overcome the difficulty would be by providing a metal into the day was to wirk preciously the molt fill the mold. To obvious this the mold was heated to the temperature of the Molten metal, and in this way the matrix was usually destroyed. The depths of the impression varied the losters were supported to the temperature.

The Life Work of the Man Who Will make the company promotion of the casting and composing machine. The molt day to differ the machine was to wirk preciously of withdrawing the molting the molt fill.

And if with which the machine was to wirk preciously of leaving the molt fill in the mold the preciously of leaving the molt fill in the mold. To obvious this the mold was heated to the temperature.

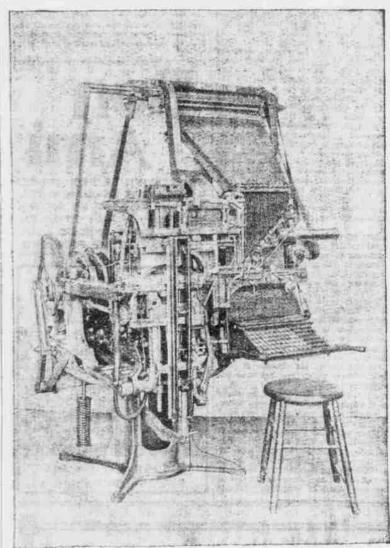
The Life Work of the Man Who Will into the Man Who Will into the Man Who Will generally the mold the man was to wirk preciously of withdrawing the molting the molt fill.

The mold was invested the molt fill the mold the man was to wish principle the molt with which the machine was to wish with which the machine was to wish proud of the temperature of withdrawing the molt fill the mold the preciously of heaten and the time was to wish with which the machine was to wish principled the presibility of withdrawing the molt fill the wish in the mold with the mach and the



OTTMAR MERGENTHALER.

of shares. Mr. Mergenthaler finally in-formed the company that he considered fur-ther efforts to perfect the system useless, and Mr. Hahl entercaining the same view,



THE LINOTYPE.

establishment, caused by their connection chine. Following this exhibition, with the previous experiments.

Mr. Mergenthalor was married to Miss of the proceedings introduced Mr. Mergen Emma Lachenmayer in the fall of 1881. He thaler, who said: with a starch cost, sometimes the paper caught oil while running through the machine, the operators would touch it with on his own account in Bank Lane, Baltigramy hands, etc." Enter the operators would touch it with greatly hands at:

In some instances it is said that the ayatem worked satisfactorily, and some commercial work was done in the offices which had been opened in New York, Chicago, and Washington, but the method lacked uniformity of product. Out of the lithographic rotary machine there was evolved the rotary machine there was evolved the rotary stereotypic system. There was constructed a typewriting machine which would impress its observators into napter.

stereotypic matrix. Contemporaneous with rather the method of drying it, the stereotyper there had been built a cast-ing mold, the idea being to cast inde-for drying the matrix while still on the

Allow me, gentlemen, to express my hanks to you for the hence you have to spen me in coming here to winness if

When I started on this problem, I surveyed the



Miss Wallingsford, the buyer, returned from New York Saturday. She says: "I have secured suits worth \$15 to \$20, to sell at \$12.98, and Flannel Waists worth \$1.75 to \$2.25, for 98c. Descriptions follow:

9 8c for superior all-wool Flammel Waists, to 42, in red, rocked, and braided Sizes 22 to 42. In red, rocal, and many blues, \$1.75 to \$2.25 values, at 98c.

69¢ for smorter, warranted all-evol, non-sizes 42 to 14, in reds, greys, pinks, and blues.

8¢ for better than usual 12 1.25 Cam-neck Note the felled cames and ting stitches. Sizes 22 to 44.

Corset Department.

THIRD FLOOR.

The "buyer" states: "I have promised not to advertise the number or the maker of the Corsets secured."

50¢ for Curil Corects, bias cut and with 18 to 26, in white and grey. The timesis maker's mone is in each curve.

15c for the mind The Bustless best of

Lining Department.

SECOND FLOOR.

The "buyer" has secured the est make of Imitation Silk Linings, but has agreed not to advertise the trade name.

15c and for the SIR like Lining you see the described by moid establishments at the a rank files and all colors here, at only 15c parl.

Lace Department.

FIRST FLOOR.

Miss Richmond announces another great purchase of Laces and states: "They are better bargains than those lately offered." Need more be written?

4c hard for Superior Forch or taces, the kind that will mask and wear well. Worth 1 to 5 inches; Se to 12c values at only is yard.

9 C yard for 15c to 50c All-silk Laces, black Styles for dress and skirt trimming, tancy work, etc. Hundreds of pieces to choose from.

Handkerchief Dept.

The "buyer" says: "I've got Men's best Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs at a bargain." Details below:

35c each, or \$1 for three. The values are with initials darietly hand embreidered. Box given with each half dozen.

Leather Goods.

FIRST FLOOR.

Mr. Heller, the "buyer," was one of those who returned from New York yesterday. He promises for tomorrow the following surprise prices:

29¢ for Pockethcoks, and Combination and Colors, worth up to 500. Historical colors, in alligator, seal, and Microsco, All new styles.

49c for latest style English Dog coller patent leather, with nickel pedlock front and plain plate at back.

Umbrella Department.

Bargain Spots!

HE PALAIS ROYAL'S cash business is unusu-

tarding the sale of winter goods and creating a need

of ready money among importers and manufacturers.

The Palais Royal "buyers" have just returned from

the wholesale markets loaded with bargains. Not

cheap goods, but the superior at prices of the in-

ferior. Bargain spots will be plentiful tomorrow.

ally potent just now. Warm weather is re-

PIRST PLOOR.

Learn where to find them.

Miss Cassidy says for publication: "I would like my friends to see the Umbrellas we can sell at \$2.98. Some are worth \$7.50."

\$2.98 for Silk Univelles with handles of carved ivory, represent animal's bonds. Some of genuine gan merit. Some of real pearl and hand painted. Breaden whim, meanted in sterling allow and real gold. For men are bandles of finest woods for Congo, weitwel, etc. Note the sterling allow applies and other creamentations. Satisfale for presentation, buttals engraved or carved tree.

Book Department.

FIRST FLOOR.

The "buyer" states: "I have bought Books by the thousand and stationery by the ton, and paid the least prices in my many years of experience."

86¢ for \$1.50 Copyright Blocks. Popular University of University of Parish Charles, "Values Merchith," Well-known \$1.50 cloth-bound hooks at only Sec.

15c pound for Superior Writing Paper, but hundred sheets for ISc. The stationers ask ISc for a pure Choice of wedding place and satin fluids, orders, communicately, and square; plain and ruled.

For Home Needs.

See editorial page of Saturday's "Star" for "Bargain Spots" created by the late visit of Messrs. William Maginnis, Louis Bradley, and Ernest Schweitzer to New York and elsewhere.

The barging secured include goods and belonging to the Housefarminings Department, Housekeeping Loods Department, and Upholstery Goods Department.

Hosiery Department.

FIRST FLOOR.

Miss Prender was one of the batch of "buyers" who returned ! from New York yesterday. She says: "I have secured Lord & Taylor's surplus importation of Hose, worth up to 75c, at 29c

29¢ for choice of 5,200 pales Bose, around Presch Link, and Egyphias Curiny Novelber Plain refers in new southern Plain refers in new southern unit as Vale and Admiral blass, eminence, automobile, etc. Boot partients in multi-colors. All black, in pixin, and, despotisch offertal Bundreds of styles—all this reason's.

19¢ for better than moul the Ribbed Vests and Pants. The cents with graduating role; the pants with French yoke band, butboning at side. All sines:

Dress Goods

SECOND PLOOR.

Miss Boyle states: "I have secured about \$10,000 worth of Wool Dress Goods and Silks at one third less than I could have bought them two weeks since, or in the near future, when cold weather will create a demand."

48¢ the appearance of \$1 grads. Note the stated grade in the stated grade is grade. Note the stated grade is grade in the stated grade is not been grade graven, red, move, and blaze. Gold plated in this styles, all copies of the imported. Silk and wood plettle in styles for children's dresses. Silk this that if from a level of the stated is the stated of the state in two those, grave, and thrown. Chaire for the a year.

\$1.25 part for \$2.08 and \$2.75 quality Mark Crepton, is inches with 2.02 parties eather by a skirt. These of many very beautiful effects.

Silk Department. SECOND PLOOIL

59¢ and be the made of the silve-compare with any descript offered at the part. The colors have include patters anders of olive and mostle greens golden brown, grys, beige, tax, recal purpose, carde-and new blues, cardet, cardens and

A. Lisner. G and Eleventh Str e s.

THE PALAIS ROYAL,

method of printing can be designed which requires no type at all, the method embedded in low invention will be the one used in the future; not alone because it is designed to accure superior quality. The bistory of our embedded in printing one letter at a time, and printing one letter at a time, and printing one letter at a time, and printing one letter ward; then we impressed into approximate the well by after process. Next we impressed a whole line and justified it, and made a type from it by after process. Next we impressed as whole line and justified it, and made a type from it by after process. Next we impressed as whole line and justified it, and made a type from it by after process. Next we impressed a whole line and justified it, and made a type from it by after process. Next we impressed a whole line and justified it, and made a type from it by after process. Next we impressed a whole line and justified it, and cast it all to one markine and by one operator.

It is a great result, but, grafferner of the beard, to you it is due as much as to me. You have formally the ideas and in load of directors was elected, which loard chose L. G. Hine as president and

matrix from the channel to the assembling point, and after casting the line to distribute the matrices. A syndicate of wealthy newspaper men bought a controlling interest in the company, paying what was then the enormous price of the phane, and Abner Greenleaf. trolling interest in the company, paying what was then the enormous price of \$350,000. These men were Whitelaw Reid. of New York, Stilson Hutchins, of Wash-Victor Lawson, of Chicago; Melville E. Stone, of Chicago, and William Henry Smith, of Chicago. W. H. Rand, of Chi-

ected Linetype, the machine which is now The 1886 machine required an air-blast

found to be noisy and otherwise objection-able. The keyboard action was hard and defective as to uniformity, and it required long practice to operate the keyboard without causing matrices to fly out of the channel; the locking up and alignment features were rather unreliable, the distributor was not as strong as it could be, and the machine as a whole, it is said, "lacked that ease of accessibility which is so necessary to keep machines in their proper condition." Another drawback, it is said, was the fact that each set of matrices had to have its special set of channels, a condition which was found to be objectionable for the reason that machines could not be finished at will as now, but had to await the order of a purchaser as to the font of matrices he wanted to use. It was these imperfections which Mr Mergenthaler set himself to which are were producing machines of greater speed and adaptability to book work. Mr. Mergenthalor, weakened by overwork, was streken with pleuristy late in the fall of 1888. His life was despaired. of, but after a physical struggle of about, we mouth, he recovered. His physicians expressed the fear that the attack had induced consumption, and this fear was In the winter of 1888 Mr. Mergenthaler

The Lincippe of that time was satisfactory though not perfect. No tabular work could be done on it. The operator could be for superior to those built from earlier that part of the line which had been superior to those built from earlier plans. It excelled them is the not correct an error without discarding all that part of the line which had been formig prior to the discovery of the mistake, the result of his work as he pressed the keys was not directly under his eye. Again Mr. Mergenthaler set to work to overcome a defect, and he submitted sketches for a new machine. In this he essayed by touching a key, to brink a machine the patterns as much as possible, and to build from them a second machine, which was to serve as the model for large numbers of the patterns as much as possible, and to build from them a second machine, which was to serve as the model for large numbers of the patterns as much as possible, and to build from them a second machine, which was to serve as the model for large numbers of the patterns as much as possible, and to build from them a second machine, which

> Demand for the Machines The exhibition resulted in several hun-W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville; dred orders for machines within a few

Smith, of Chicago. W. H. Rand, of Chicago was also in the syndicate.

Mr. Mergenthaler completed the independent matrix machine and submitted it to a trial, which was successful, in the summer of 1885. In this machine, the line was assembled in view of the operator, and he could insert, by hand, characters not carried in the magazine, and the machine was installed in the composing room of the "New York Tribune". This was in July 1886.

Tribune" This was in July 1886. no longer any difficulty in lessing Linecould now produce tabular matter. The first of these new machines was installed in the composing room of the "New York Tribune" This was in July 1886.

The Perfected Limotype.

The inventive genius of Mr. Mergenthaler reached its greatest height in the conception and construction of the perfected Limotype which is now forced Limotype which is now forced Limotype to machine which is now and that henceforth there would be no and that henceforth there would be no fected Linotype, the machine which is now in use in the composing room of every first-class newspaper, and, practically, every first-class printing office in America, Europe and Australia.

The 1856 machine required an air-biast The 1856 machine required an air-blass for propelling the matrices. This was found to be noisy and otherwise objection able. The keyboard action was hard and defective as to uniformity, and it required for the company through the law firm of Betts, Atpany, through the law firm of Betts, At-terbury, Hyde, & Hetts, of New York ap-plied for an injunction on March 11, 1891. The injunction was issued and was sub-tained. The final appeal of the Rogers Typesraph Company was decided adverse-ly to it in December, 1894. In April, 1896, a contract was given to the inventor for the construction of 100 machines as a cost of \$1,200 and to April.

machines at a cost of \$1,200 each. In April; 1891, the "New Orleans Times-Democrat" was equipped with Linotypes, and the quipment of the "Cincinnati Commercial," "Mostgomery Advertiser," "Allanta Con-stitution," "Troy Press," "New York Com-mercial Bulletin," and the "Albany Journai" quickly followed. In 1891 there was another reorganization

of the Linotype interests, and a consolida-tion of the Mergenthaler and National Typographic companies, under the same of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of genthalar Printing Company and the National Typographic Company, while the remaining \$2,000,000 was placed in the treas-

announced to his Washington friends and be provided with which to build more mabackers that he had completed the plans for his perfected machine, and stated that his financial condition would not permit him to put his designs into operative form.

The necessary fund was furnished, and Mr. Morgenthaler came to Washington for consultation with the necessary fund was furnished and Mr. Morgenthaler came to Washington for consultation with the necessary fund was furnished and Mr. Morgenthaler came to Washington for consultation with the necessary fund was furnished.

Linotype factory.

The first dividend was paid to the summer of 1894, the number of machines either sold or on lease at the close of the business

RUSSIA'S HOP INDUSTRY.

An Extraordinary Increase in Price One to Short Crops, W. R. Holloway, Consul General at St.

Petersburg, has forwarded to the State Department a report upon the hop industry in Russia. The report in part follows:
"Owing to cold weather during April and May in central and the drought in western Russia and the May bug, the yield of hops market. The commission men, having the first information, as to the failure of the new crops, purchased the old stock at prices range between \$7.50 and \$10 per pood. The searcity of hops destroyed the interest in the Warsaw hop fair, there being no exhibits from the best producers.

The total exhibit was but 39 tuns, against 234 tone in 1897.
"The tone in 1898 is estimated at \$300,000. There are 376 large breweries in Russian and the state of the state o sin, producing 108,279,186 gailons of beer per year, which require from 2,000 to 4,000 tons of hops. The average crop yields be-tween 4,000 and 4,500 tons, the excess being

"Russian hop growers have been improving the quality of their product for some years, and it is now proposed to stimulate the same by doing away with the middlemen, and a syndicate of Russian browers has been organized to establish browers has been organized to establish brewing schools in the hop-growing regions, in order to improve the quality of their beer, and enable browers to compete more successfully with the German product.

"The Warnaw hop growers organized a syndicate two years aims to deal directly and brothers comparatively very much syndicate two years aims to deal directly more expansive and liberal, nor much bef-

"The Warnaw hop growers organized a syndicate two yours alroe to deal directly more expansive and liberal, nor much between, and have established surestances. The flowerment in encouraging similar organizations in other hop regions, for the mutual benefit of growers and brewers.

"The Russians argue that was orn Europe has acquired its full development."

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA

The necessary fund was furnished, and Mr. Morgenthaler came to Washington for consultation with the prominent shareholders, not make a type process. Next we improved as a second operator, but a made a type as a second operator, but the interior, but the subscriptions of \$200 each as a losn to fine, justify, and cast it at the company to provide him to begin the building of the perfected Linotype. There was a reorganization of the company in January 1889, and a new board of directors was elected, which is carry this invention to a have honored yours loss of the first acts of the sourced your weil know that this inventant of the work on the improved machine with the removed in the land which green management. A new superintendent of the land which green and to give to him assurance of the good will obtain the land which green and to give to him assurance of the good will be given to him assurance of the good will be

nighly equipped university.

The report further says that the Indiana mer of 1894, the number of machines either sold or on lease at the close of the business year being nearly lifteen hundred, and increasing capidly.

The capital stock of the Mergeuthales Linotype Company is now \$10,000,000, on the reservations have been quiet throughout the year, and that there is reason for believing that indian depredations are permanently at an end. Much space is devoted to the mining littrests. In the Territory. The report further says which 20 per cent is paid annually. The stock is now quoted at 206.

BUSSIA'S HOP INDUSTRY the reservations have been quiet

progress of the Territory in population, wealth, and the development of material resources has been remarkable. The rapidity with which Arizona has developed neither understood nor appreciated by Eastern representatives, otherwise the boon of self-government, for which we all pray, would not now be dealed us. "The spirit of fairness, so prominent in

our national character, would not longer permit Arizons to suffer the wrongs of Perritorial vassaiage if the Territory and is people were properly understood east of the Mississippi.
"Arizona has 100,000 people and one hundred millions of raxable wealth if it were

"Upon reflection, it is not so very surprising that ignorance and prejudice on this question exist in some of the older sections of the country. The great Weber, with all the power of his mighty eloquence, opposed the annexation of Cali-fornia, and declared the country west of he Rocky Mountains to be a great waste of bleak, uninviting seacoast; and anothe great New Englander-Senator Winthropdeclared that the people he assumed to represent would be justified in secession if the Louisiana purchase were perfected.

"The Russians argue that was orn Edrope has acquired its full development;
that England and Germany are limited in
extent of land; and that the United States
cannot compete with Russia in hop growing, owing to a lack of chesp taker. Hence
there is scarcely any prospect of increased
competition in the hop industry from
abroad, and Russia has a surplus of both
land and cheap labor, and should be able
to supply the markes of western Europe.

In ment of the territories acquired as the necessary results of an unforcessor and unpreresults of an unforcessor and There is no doubt as to the nature of the united States are entryographic companies, under the same of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$5.500,000 \$\times 25,000,000 \$\times 35,000,000 \$\times 15,000,000 \$\times 15,000,0